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WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY LA WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1894.

Richmond Theatre, "Charley's Aunt." MEETINGS AND EVENTS TO MORROW.

Byrncuse Lodge, K. of P., Odd-Fellow's all. kett Camp, Central Hall, erson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Old-Fellow' mond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Belvidere

wan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube nola Tribe, L. O. R. M., Toney' der's Hall.

R. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. Order's Hall.

Patrick Herry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Powhatan Hall.

West-End W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A.

Hall.
Rescoe Lodge, G. T., Gatewood's Hall.
Charity Lodge, G. T., Springheld Hall.
Myrtle Temple, G. T., Pine-Street Baptist Church.
Westl-End Lodge, G. T., Clay-Street Baptist Church.
Carpenter's Union, Concordia Hall.
Company "E," First Regiment, Armory.

SOME WAR HISTORY.

Whoever will take the trouble to make Inquiries will find that there is an un derground rumor, narrative, or whatever you may call it, that General George E Pickett did not take pure in the immorta the contrary, that he left the division to get through the affer as it best could, keep ing himself secure in a place of safety.

General Pickett was a very distinguish ed officer of the Army of Northern Vir ginia, and a statement of this sort about him is very pathful to a genuine and tru at some pains to investigate the facts o investigation before our readers this morn-

27, Part 3, Meries 1, page 1975, the follow-

Beneral George E. Pickett, Commanding etc., General, You and your men have growned yourselves with glory, but we have the eremy to fight, and must care-fully, at the crafteal mement, guard gainst dissections, which the reflections our report would create. I will, fore, suggest that you destroy both and original, substituting one con-to casualties merely. I hope all

am, with respect, your obedient ser-R. E. LEE, General. To us, this letter is decisive of the General Lee tells General Pickett himself with glory. It is impossible for us to imagine General Lee wraing that to General Pickett, if the latter had been a skulker and a deserter. But, further, If General Pickett had lived in a glass house he would never have dared to throw stones. If he had, in any manner whatever, failed to perform his entire duty in the case he would never have dared to cast reflections in his official report of the charge upon the officers whon he had expected to co-operate with him. In our opinion, therefore, General Lee Jetter to him, and the fact that he had been censuring his associates for not standing up to him, render further discussion

In order to know, however, just where he was during the action we applied to Captain W. Stuart Symington, of Baltimore, who was an officer on his staff, and with him at Gettysburg, for information on the point, and we have received from him the following letter:

him the following letter:

"Baltimore, Md., Oct. 18, 1894.
Editor The Times,—General Bradley T. Johnson has sent me your note to him on subject, "Geltysburg and Pickett's position during the battle," with the request that I write something for publication. I am not a writer and cannot do that, but can tell you where Pickett was during the light, and you can dress it up if you want to do so.

When Pickett's division started on what is known as "the charge," it was composed of three brigades, Kemper, Barnett and Armistead. The formation was two lines. Kemper and Garnett were the first line, Armistead in their centre fear, forming the second line.

When we started Pickett and his staff were between the two lines. When Pettlyrew's brigade (7), which was on the left of Pickett's first line, began to waver, two of Pickett's staff ofheres were sent by him to assist in rallying them.

the left of Pickett's first line, began to waver, two of Pickett's staff others were sent by him to assist in railying them. When they returned unsuccessful, Pickett ordered Armistead to move to the left and front and take position on the left and front and take position on the left of the other two brigades, which were then moving forward, the North Carolina troops, which had been on their left, having turned back. Pickett was then in rear of his division. I do not remember how far back, but knew that we were under musketry fire and that he was certainly much closer than was prudent or necessary for a major general commanding an assault.

Edward R. Balrd, who was on Pickett's staff, was one of the officers sent to try and raily the North Carolians. He is a good writer and doubtless would write you a very satisfactory paper for puolication, and is one of those men who remember well all details.

Yours sincerely.

W. STUART SYMINGTON.

Those of our readers who attended to our former article will recollect what we

Pickett to form his line under the best cover that he could get from the enemy's batteries, and so that the centre of the assaulting column would arrive at the solvent of the enemy's position, General Pickett's line to be the guide and to attack the line of the enemy's defences, and General Pettigrew, in command of Heths division, moving on the same line as General Pickett, was to assault the salient at the same moment. Pickett's division was arranged, two brigades in the front line, supported by his third brigade, and Wilcoxs brigade, was ordered to move in rear of his right fank, to protect it from any force that the enemy might attempt to move against it. Heth's division, under the command of Brigadier-General Pettigrew, was arranged in two lines, and these, supported by part of Major-General Prender's division, under of Major-General Prender's division, under Major-General Trimble. About 2 P. M. General Pickett, who had been charged with the duty of arranging the lines behind our batteries, reported that the troops were in order and on the most sheltered ground.

• * Upon rid-ing over to Colonel Alexander's position I found that he land advised General Pickett that the time had arrived for the attack, and I gave the order to General Pickett that the dime had arrived for the attack, and I gave the order to General Pickett to advance to the assault. I found then that our supply of ammuni-

our lines with canister, and the left seemed to starger under it, but the advance was resumed, and with some degree of steadiness. Pickett's troops did not appear to be checked by the batteries, and only balted to deliver a fire when close under musket range. Major-General Anderson's division was ordered forward to support and assist the wavering columns of Pettigrew and Trimble. Pickett's troops, after delivering fire, advanced to the charge, and entered the enemy's lines, capturing some of his batteries, and gained his works. About the same moment, the troops that had before hestiated, broke their ranks and fell back in great disorder, many more failing under the enemy's fire in retring than while they were attacking. This gave the enemy time to throw his entire force upon Pickett, with a strong prospect of being able to break up his lines or destrey him before Anderson's division could reach him, which would, in its turn, have greatly exposed Anderson. He was, therefore, ordered to halt. In a few moments the enemy, marching against both flanks and the front of Picketts division, overpowered it and drove it back, capturing about half of those of it who were not killed or wounded."

went into the Federal lines and who did not. General Longstreet commanded all the forces that were engaged in the assault, and he tells us in his report that he stood during the attack his version of it. But it was not with a view to its bearing on the question that we propose to make upon the con-duct as a soldler of General Longstreet

In the first place we want to remark that General Lee had given her entire command of all the troops to be conthat he was making preparations to as eault the every again that morning on been in a severe battle two days pre-Pickett's division alone being " And when the movement had enced, he tells us, "the order for this attack, which I could not favor ut der better auspices, would have been revoked had I felt that I had that privi-

Within the last few years General Longstreet has written an account of the af-fair, which is published in the Century War Book, No. 13, page 286, in which After a little Federal batteries ceased firing, possibly to save ammunition, and Alexander though the most suitable time for the advance had come. He sent word to Pickett, and Pickett rode to my headquarters. As he came up he asked if the time for his advance had come. I was convinced that he would be leading his troops to needless slaughter, and did not speak. He repeated the question, and without opening my lips I bowed in answer. In a determined voice Pickett said: 'Sir, I shall lead my division forward.' He then remounted his horse and rode back to his command. I mounted my horse and rode. to a point where I could observe the " Longstreet, who had commanded on so many bloody battle fields, overcome with emotion at the idea of ordering troops to very serious work, when his superior had ordered him to do so, is a surprising spectacle, to say the least of

which the commander of such an enterprise as he was about to engage in should have gone into it. There could not be much prospect of success for an attack, of which the commanding officer thought at the outset that it was bound to fail. We do not besitate to say that General Longsreet should have given up all his ferebodings of failure and have thrown himself into the movement heart and soul, or he should have requested Jersey and Maryland. General Lee to relieve him of the charge of it, and put it under some such enthusiastic soldier as A. P. Hill or J. E. B. Stuart. If that had been done we should never have heard any criticisms of General Lee's plan, whether it succeeded or whether it failed.

Nor was there any just ground for Longstreet's foreboding of disaster. The move was a perfectly feasible one, the success of which would have cut Meade's army in two and probably have destroyed it, and the fact that Pickett's division broke through his lines and could easily have maintained the breach if it had been supported, shows that General Lee knew perfectly well what he was about when he determined on it. We are fortunately possessed of information that tells us just how badly Pickett's onslaught and breach through their lines had demoralized the enemy. Colonel Hall, who commanded one of the brigades that received the charge, tells us in his official report, War Records, volumne 27, part 1, series

 page 438;
 Describing the details of the charge as its full impact struck the Federal lines, he says of the brigade immediately at the angle in the stone wall, and at his

our former article will recollect what we quoted from the official report of Colonel Hall, commanding the Federal brigade that received Pickett's charge, which represented the second line, changing its formation into column of regiment front. This letter shows that what he thought was its formation into column was its half wheel to the left to perfect the front line. We quote here a part of the official report of the affair made by General Longstreet on the 27th July, 1863, to be seen in volume 27, part 29th, "War Records," p. 253-60, which it is very purprising to us, has not been quoted in this connection before. General Longstreet says:

Porders were given to the left to open of the line of General webb, on my right, had given way, and many were making to the represented the second line, changing its way, and many were making to the rear making to the rear as fast as possible, while the enemy seemed for troops.

"Hall commanding the Federal brigade changing its way, and many were making to the rear making to the rear as fast as possible, while the enemy seemed for troops.

"Hall commanding the Federal brigade changing its way, and many were making to the rear as fast as possible, while the enemy seemed in the enemy was pouring over the rails that had been a slight cover for the troops.

"Hall commanding the Federal brigade can making to the rear as fast as possible, while the enemy was pouring over the rails that had been a slight cover for the troops.

"Hall commanding the Federal Executive that restrains him now. His own letter from the White House in behalf given treat a slight cover for the troops.

"Hall commanding the Federal Executive that restrains him now. His own letter from the White House in behalf given the reasons as an anterior of Mr. Fellows for the merely local office of district attorney, is precedent behalf given the reasons as a possible value and seven to the sight was pouring over the rails that had been a slight cover for the troops.

This letter shows that what he thought was pouring

ing was needed but a few fresh troops to assail him vigorously and his whole force would have incontinently fled in hopeless route. Any soldier that has ever been in battle knows that this is what

Hall's report means. Why, then, were there no fresh soldlers at Picketts' back to bolster him up when the force of his onslaught had spent itself? Was it because Longstreet had none to put there? By no means, he had an abundance of them. Colonel Venable, of General Lee's staff, tells us that he heard General Lee order Gen-eral Longstreet to back the movement and that long afterwards when he reminded General Lee of it, he replied, "I Anderson's division of Hill's corps was the assault. Anderson's division con-sisted of five brigades and had at least 6,000 men in line. Had it moved forward with Pickett and Pettigrew, that part of it which was behind Pettigrew and when they fell back and it would have been unnecessary for Pickett to wheel would have been a comparatively fresh one line had delivered, and it would have been at once supported by Wilcox's and sible to doubt what would have been the effect of the attack in this order. The it had been immediately succeded, first by Armistead's fresh attack and directly

but it is plain from the contest that he did not give the order until lickett was practically destroyed. According to Anderson's report he did not order him

General Wilcox says in his report of it. "The advance had not been made more than twenty or thirty minutes beore three staff officers in quick succesdon (one from the Major General commanding the division) gave me orders to

Pickett had started, Wilcox was without orders to move. So far an ordering Pickett was concerned, his order had the next Christmas, and Wilcox says that when he moved forward there was

to make use of the forces he had at his command on the third day of the battle of Gettysburg cost the Confederacy

A NEW PRACTICE IN BACING IN

Speaking of the races now in progress at St. Asaph's Junction, near Alexandria, and at the course near the South end of the Long Bridge, a correspondent of the Washington Star says yesterday:

Probably the largest crowd of the meeting attended the minth day's racing of the Virginia Jockey Club at the St. Assiph track this afternoon, and twenty-three books and a complimation comernid business. The track was in excellent thape, and the card of six races well filled.

Mothing more is heard of a division of lates between the club and the Alexander sland people. Both are making money, it is said, and both associations will run yery day. Notwithstanding the denial of is said, and both associations win rue very day. Notwithstanding the denial of ne of the officials of the club, it is be seved by not a few that there will be acing throughout the winter at both racks. Indeed, it is said that should the accessor to the beard of control, the ockey Club, disband before the 1st of occumber, as many believe will be the ase, a winter meeting will be conducted by the St. Asaph people themselves.

What is the meaning of all this? Are we to have here in Virginia and right under the lights of the Capitol the renewal of the abominations which have been driven out of New Jersey? Do our people know what the "true in-

wardness' is of winter racing? We will learn more anon, but we show up the matter to some degree in this issue as it appeared in New York, New

LIGHT BREAKING IN GEORGIA.

The vote against taking up a bill for he free coinage of silver, which was the free coinage of silver, w passed yesterday by the Georgia Legislature, is one of the most refreshing inci-dents of this campaign of education. The good work which has been done by Mr. Turner and Mr. Hoke Smith has borne

If we could only eradicate this free silver virus from the Democratic body it would be a triumphant party, but as long as this heresy is at work it will have all

the symptoms of weakness which comes Now, what will Mr. Crisp and the

Atlanta Constitution do about it? EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Sun: Mr. Cleveland's stubborn refusal to say one word for Democracy in this State, or to strengthen by a single act the imperilled cause of the party to which he owes all of political good fortune that has come to him in life, must be due to something more positive and definite than personal apathy or selfish indifference.

A declaration in favor of the Democratic State ticket and of the regular Democratic candidates for Congress would cost him nothing.

It is not the principle of non-interference in State politics by a Federal Executive that restrains him now. His own letter from the White House in behalf of Mr. Fellows for the merely local office of district attorney, is precedent enough to justify him in any amunt of political activity in the present crists, even to the extent of going upon the stump for Hill and Democracy.

Why, then, is the President silent when every consideration of duty, nay, even of honor, requires him to speak?

organization was mostly lost; in the confusion commands were useless, while a disposition on the part of the men to fall back a pace or two each time to load gave the line a retiring direction.

• • The line remained in this way about ten minutes, rather giving way than advancing."

It is impossible to read this without seeing that the battle was won. The enemy had met the shock of battle and yielded to it. His line was broken, his men were slezed with panic, demoralization had set in, organization was gone. Nothing was needed but a few fresh troops

MAHONE AT THE HELM.

MAHONE AT THE HELM.

Ex-Judge Waddill Says, With the General at the Post, Republicans Will Succeed. The Post, Republicans will Succeed.

The Index-Appeal gives this report of Judge Waddill's speech at the Republican meeting, in Petersburg, Friday night: Judge Waddill, of Richmond, was the next speaker. He said that he loved Petersburg for many reasons. It was a city of brave and chivalrous people, and it has a nistory, the myed to come to retersbirs for man delivalrous people, and city of brave and chivalrous people, and it has a history, he have be come to retersburg as a Republican, because the reference of the Republican party in Virgina resides here General William Mahone—distinguished in peace rad in wir. Judge Waddill said that with General Mahone at the helm the Republicans are bound to succeed. The speaker was also glad to be here to see the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth district. Judge Waddill stated that this was one of those districts in Virginia that is largely Republican. He then touched upon the national issues and spoke of the alleged short-feomings of the Democratic party. He said that he had nothing personally to say against Mr. McKenney couldn't represent the Republicans of the district in Congress, while Mr. Thorp could.

Justice John's Court.

Justice John's Court.

Albert Morris (colored) was brought before Justice Crutchfield in the Police Court yesterday morning, on the charge of breaking into the stable of Thomas Carter and stealing a lot of shoes. On that charge he was sent to just for twelve months in default of \$300 security.

Winston Allen (colored), also a suspictous individual, was sent to just for six months in default of \$300 security.

Patrick Boiling (colored) was sent on to the grand jury on the charge of stealing fifty hams from Armour & Co, Besides, he was sent to just for twelve months as a suspicious character, in default of \$300 ball.

M. S. Ford was fined \$2 for allowing his cow to run at large and trespass on the Baptist College grounds.

Barton Smith was charged with assaulting and beating Louisa Hunt. For that offence he was fined \$10 and costs, and he was fined in addition \$1 and costs, and he was fined in addition \$1 and costs, and he was fined in addition \$1 and costs.

months for being drunk and disor-nd assaulting and threatening to

Charles Prohman's company will present "Charles's Aunt," for the first time in this city, at the Richmond Theatre Monday evening. The play is one of he latest New York successes, where it and a long run hast winter. Harriet Weems will be seen at the heatre Wednesday, October Sist. Two cerformanes will be given. At the matice Miss Weems and her company will ppear in a double bill, Dickens "Cricket in the earth," and a Shakespearian energy on the bill. Sadie Hasson, a rivacous little soubrette.

Mackaye's "Paul Kanyar" wil

The Pink Ica Ciub.

Do as You-Please.

being the first meeting of the known by the unique name You-Please. After a pleasa rome time the company repair dining from, where a delicit was served. After supper dancines were included in until quest were included in until quest were included.

Property Transfers.

Property Transfers.

Richmond. Bernard. Sammels to Thomas C. Williams, Jr., 21 feet on south side Main Street, between Fifteenth and Shockoe creek, \$3.918.

Henrico, Andrew F. Morby to James C. Bowman, 120 feet on Fourth avenue, cerner Legan street. \$1.000.

Richard M. Turrer to William H. and Enna Walker, five acres 12 miles west of Richmond, \$30.

W. J. Whitehurst to Fannie M. Samders, 42 feet on Earton avenue, southeast extract Dove street, \$483.

Carrie M. Watts, and Robert T. Bottoms, her intended husband, to Carrie M. Watts' trustee, personalty, \$5.

The Georgia Grater, The Georgia Grater,

Hon, John Temple Graves, the most
eloquent man in Georgia, and Henry Watterson says the most eloquent Southerner
of to-day will lecture in the Y. M. C.
A. Hall next Tuesday evening, on "The
Reign of the Demagogue." This lecture
a superb satire and philipple against
the cause of modern politics, and a pariotic appeal for ligher ideas of citzenday. It is unpartisan and inspiring, Mr.
Traves is a grand nephew of John C.
Salhoun.

A Requisition Issued,

A Requisition issued.

Governor O'Ferrall vesterday issued a requisition warrant for the extradition of Charles Eckards, then held under arrest in Stanaton, to the authorities of Baltimore. Eckards is charged in the latter city with forging and counterfeiting a certain bill of excharge, purporting to be drawn by E. M. Noel, at Baltimore, on June 16, 1894, on the Old Town Bank, for the sum of forty dollars, to be payable to order of Dasmond & Higgins.

The funeral of Mrs. Magdalene Wendlinger will take place at 3 o'clock this
afternoon from St. Peter's Cathedral.
Major Sol. Cutchins, Colonel C. O'B.
Cowardin, Colonel Charles Euker, Major
Simons, Carl Ruehmund, John M. Ryall,
Ben. O. Heinrich, A. Gipperich, H. Shuler, Christian Unkel, F. Juliano, Christian Zimmer, John F. Glenn, P. Callahan, and Dr. Ben. Johnson.

Caught in the Act.

Willie Dickinson, a young negro, was caught in the act of stealing a lot of packing from the yards of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company yesterday, by Private Watchman Trainor, who arrested him and brought him to the county Jail. He was committed by Justice James T. Lewis for a future hearing.

Tobacco Abroad.

Mr. Thomas Gallagher, a well-known tobacconist of Belfast, Ireland, was on the market yesterday. When asked as to the condition of the tobacco market abroad, he said there was no change in the situation. He did not look for any falling-off in trade, but with the large stocks of American leaf abroad, he saw no reason to expect any advance in prices.

Black Fenders and Fire Sets, 735 east Main, JNO. M. NOLTING.

KAUFMANN & CO.

Millinery, Cloaks, Underwear.

Every day brings to light NEW IDEAS. From representatives in the great Fash-ion Centres of the World we are kept constantly in touch with the NEWEST IDEAS IN MILLINERY.

And the styles you will find displayed in our Hat Cases this week you'll search in vain to duplicate eisewhere.

There must be some reason for all this Hat business here within the past menth. The styles must be better, the prices lower, or you would not always find our Millinery Parlors crowded. Compliments expressed in practical purchases are lavished upon our Trimmed Hats and Bonnets in a manner heretofore unknown.

Our Hats at \$3. \$4 and \$5 are a revelation Our Hats at \$3, \$4 and \$5 are a revelation to everybody, as well as the finer at \$7.50, \$10, \$12 and \$15.

Children's Hats.

we are neadquarters on Children's Hats, both in trimmed and untrimmed. If you want to trim the Hat yourself you can get an idea of what will be becoming to the child by trying them on and then buying the materials, of which we have the greatest variety and lowest prices to be found in the South.

See the Children of the South. See the Children's Flats in all colors

our price 45c.
Fine French Felt Shapes in Blacks—all
free popular shapes and best quality that
always sell for \$1.25 and \$1.50—our price

Trimmed Feir Sailors, in low crown, wide brim, or higher crown and narrower brim, the Tot. grade—our price 48c.

Black Wool Shapes, with Binding, 12 shapes to select from, the 62c. grade—our trite 28c. mapes are trice 25c.

Dent Crown Walking Hats, wired edges,
Dent Crown Back and Brown, 45c.

Trimmed Felt Walking Shapes, all col-

Satin Top Walking Shapes, 50c.
Satin Top Walking Shapes, 50c.
Beaver Top Walking Hats, all colors,
ound, square or deat top, the \$1.25 and
Lio grade—our price, 28c.
Beaver Top Sailors, new shape, hest
puality, which usually sells for \$1.50—our
price \$1.

Children's Caps.

Feathers, Flowers and Plumes.

Jets and Ornaments.

Cloaks.

ALSO SOME NOBBY GARMENTS

Prince Albert Tailor-Made Suits

LADIES.

Special Offering THIS WEEK

A large shipment of Infants' Cloaks and Short Cloaks for Children from one to rive years, received within the past few days, puts us in possession of the most complete variety of Wraps for Children that it has ever been our pleasure to offer.

The prices start at 98c. for an Elderdown Cloak, trimmed with Angora Fur, to a handsome Silk Cloak, trimmed with Martin, Fur and Lace, at \$15.

YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to the exceptional values we are offering in Six Styles Cloth Cloaks, trimmed with Velvet and Braid, at \$5.75. They cannot be duplicated at less than \$7.50.

INFANTS' LONG CLOAKS in a complete variety of styles and at prices within the reach of all.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF CHIL-DREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, and you would indeed be hard to please if you could not find what you want here.

Baby-Carriage Robes.

White Elderdown, edged with Long Angora Fur. Pinked White Lining, price \$1.38, Goat Skin Carriage Robe, in White, well Palded and Lined, very pretty, \$2.38. Other grades in Finer Quality at \$3.19, \$5 and \$5.35.

KAUFMANN & CO., Cor. Fourth and Broad Sts.



MAKE A MEMORANDUM OF THESE LOW PRICES, AS WE ARE OFFERING BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Monday's Bargains.

White Wool Flannel, 35 inches wide, reg-ular price 40c.; now 25c. White Wool Flannel, good width, regular price 25c.; now 16 2-3c. Red Wool Flannel, good width, regular price 40c.; now 25c. Price 40c.; now 20c. Red Wool Flannel, very wide, old price

GINGHAMS! SATINES!

Beautiful Dress Ginghams, new effects, new price 12-1-2c.; ours 81-3c.

Solid Black Satine, in Raven Black, new price 12-1-2c.; ours 81-3c.

Flannelettes, in fancy stripes, for Wrappers, new price 162-3c.; ours 12-12c.
Outings, best quality, for Boys' Waists, new price 12-1-2c.; ours 81-3c.

All-Wool Flannel Skirting, that sells for 4cc.; now 25c.

Apron Ginghams, in all colors, that sells for 81-3c.; now 5c.
Children's School Handkerchiefs, in Hemstitched, new price 81-3c.; curs 3c.
Children's J. O. C. Black Derby Ribbed Hose, all sizes, now 10c.
Ladies' J. O. C. Black Plain Hose, regular price 18c.; now 25c.
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, ribbed tops, regular price 9c.; now 25c.
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, ribbed tops, regular price 9c.; now 25c.
Ladies' Early Light Green, price 7cc.; now 25c.

Men's All-Wool Cambines, for Boys' Suits, price 5cc.

Men's All-Wool Underwear, complete sait, 31.

Men's White Shirts, Linen Bosom, price 7cc.; now 25c.
Ladies' Early 11-2c.; now 25c.
Ladies' Exytlan Vests and Frawers,

egular price Zie., now isc. Black Silk Buttons, I sizes, regular price

Mingled Dress Goods, 54 inches wide, price So.; now 17c.
Stylish Cheviors, all wood, price 611-2c.; NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY!
NEW LINE OF PRINFUMEST NEW LINE OF PRINFUMEST Chemitle Table Covers, large size, 80c.

pe, all wool, 36 inches, old

NOVELTIES. MOURNING GOODS IN NOVELTIES. pur price loc.
French Dieselng, loc.
Fretue Wire, 25 yards for 8c.
Russo Dressing, 18c.
Initial Letters (box), 5c.
Ink, 5c. 4 bottle.

in fur \$5.00.
Ask for the Black Beaver Cape, velvet collar, price \$3.
Ask for the Fur Cape, extra long, the price \$5. See the stylish 3-1 Oxford Gray, bound with Silk, price \$1.5. See our stylish \$12 Cloak; price this day

VISIT OUR THUNK DEPARTMENT. See our Baby Carriages, price \$14; this

See the \$10 stylish 3-4 Clouk; thus day \$7.

CARPETS

40 yards good Matting, now 44. Cotton Warp Matting, price sec, this

JULIUS SYCLE & SONS

Remember, our Store is on the corner of Second and Broad,

Bona-Fide Reductions TO CLOSE THE ULMAN & CO. STOCK.

Week commencing MONDAY, October 29th, positively the last. A bold determination to close these remaining lots has forced the price far below the cost of production. This stock was made for The Ulman Company, of Norfolk, Va., and not a lot of stuff made to sell cheap. Our low figures on high qualities are reasonable. Bought low-sold low. See?

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, READ THIS PRICE-LIST.

Best Polish, for Ladies' and

Children's Shoes..... 5c. Fine Blacking, for Gentlemen's and Boys' Shoes. . . 1c.

for 8c.; 10c. sizes..... 6c. Lamb Soles, for Slippers; fine, clean, heavy fleece. 19c.

1 Basket Small Size Infants' Button, 1 and 2 and 3.... 10c. 1 Basket Spring-Heel Shoes,

5 to 8. 40c. 1 Lot Ladies' Fine White Opera Shippers 88c.

1 Lot Ladies' Fine White Slippers, slightly soiled... 75c.



 Lot Ladies' and Gentle-men's \$1.50 Tan, Gray, and Brown Overgaiters .. 25c. 1 Basket Men's Velvet Slip-

1 Basket Men's Calf Slippers, in Tan and Gray. . . . 98c. 1 Lot Men's Leather and

pers 50e.

Plush Slippers, 21 value, now 60e 1 Lot Men's Best Rubbers, self-acting heel 50c.

1 Lot Ladies' Rubbers 24c. 1 Lot Misses' Rubbers..... 23c. 1 Basket Boys' Shoes, all

750.—— the contents from the 88c, table reduced to 75c. This lot consists of some extraordinary fine values—all solid and good shoes. Not made to sell chest, but the circumstances caused it. You gain: we come out all right; I liman & Co.s ioss. Forced sale dult. All sizes for ladies, 25g to 8, lace and outton.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, BOYS', and GIRLS'. For this price we can suit almost any one. Ask to see our advertised specialities at 97c. One table full and ten extra cases. The 81.24 table is complete in every detail. Every pair guaranteed fine and fresh and all solid leather.

Gentlemen.

00000000000000000000 311 EAST BROAD. O No Branch Stores in Richmond.

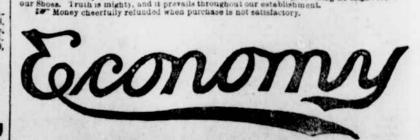
Fine Calf-Sewed Lace and Courses Tip and Plain Toe Douglas's \$3 Shoe, our sale price \$1.95 Hannan & Son's \$5 Shoe, our sale price \$4.88. These Shoes were bought from Ulman & Co.

Notfolk, Va., at less than factory cost on account of retirement from business. Rence our law Notfolk, Va., at less than factory cost on account of restricts \$2.88 and \$2.48 tables now on the prices.

The entire lot of Ladies' Fine Hand-Made Shoes from the \$2.88 and \$2.48 tables now on the \$1.95 table. Also, a few from the surplus stock of the Ulman & Co. saie from Norfolk, Va. Fine Shoes at one-half price. All sizes and widths. One lot A, B, C, D, E wide Toothpick Button, \$2.48—extra fine values, best kid.

If you have Shoes to buy prepare to buy them now. Shakespeare never wrote a wiser line, for if he lives this day these words would add but substance for the good thing he might say about our Shoes. Truth is mighty, and it prevails throughout our establishment.

The Money cheerfully refunded when purchase is not satisfactory.



One-Price Cash Shoe-House, 311 East Broad.